

Gilpin, Hunt & Company Inc.

Printers and Publishers

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR
Barton, Vermont.
Issued Every Wednesday and Entered
at the Postoffice in Barton as Second-
class Matter

ADVERTISING

Cards of thanks, 50c. Resolutions,
\$1.00. Reading notices, 15c per line
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TAXATION VALUATIONS

This paper has often brought up the
subject of valuations for taxation
purposes. We have always insisted
that some method of a more equitable
and more just valuation of property
in various towns should be found.
Now comes ex-Governor Fletcher and
says that such equalization of valua-
tions should be brought about by a
state board. The St. Albans Messen-
ger discusses the subject at some
length and hopes for some action.
The Bennington Banner says that
many of our town grand lists are lies.
The subject will not stand down. As
taxes have become heavier there has
been a growing dissatisfaction with our
present tax law and perhaps the
worst feature of the law is our meth-
od of hit or miss valuations.

In one Orleans county town a man
recently told the writer that he had
spent considerable time in looking up
the sale price and the tax valuation
of pieces of real estate which had
been sold during the past few years,
and found that property averaged to
sell for 90 per cent. more than it was
listed. This is obviously wrong.

Go to the bottom of the protests
of most taxpayers and you will find
they are not so much complaining
about the tax itself as against what
he believes to be inequalities. Fol-
low up his complaint about paying a
\$120 tax with the suggestion that he
gets more for that \$120 than for any
other \$120 he spends and he will ad-
mit it "but" he always comes back,
"see what Jones pays."

There is nothing we spend our
hard-earned dollars for which yields
so much in return as the money we
spend for taxes, but the inequalities
are what pinch. Not all the in-
equalities can be fixed by a valuation
equalization scheme, any amount of
taxation legislation will not entirely
overcome this trouble, but it might
help.

Under the present plan there is al-
most a race between towns to see
which can keep its grand list the
lowest, because of the state tax levy.
The St. Albans Messenger suggests
that it might work better to levy the
state tax on the total amount of the
tax raised instead of on the grand
list. This might work well.

Just taxation schemes are very
difficult to work out. The execution
of them is still more difficult and un-
til each taxpayer is equally honest
there will be inequalities in the taxes
paid. But a more equal valuation of
taxable property would help.

"Abe" Foote might not make as
good an appearance at a tea party
as "Jimmy" Hartness or "Percy" Cle-
ment, but he might make a good gov-
ernor.

Orleans is to have a new school
building even if it is not to be of the
design hoped for by the building com-
mittee. A recent special meeting re-
fused to increase the original approp-
riation of \$50,000.

County politics appear to be tak-
ing form with A. C. Chase of Greens-
boro in the field for assistant judge,
S. B. Bates of Derby in the field for
north-end senator and three announ-
ced candidates for the south-end job in
the senate.

To the list of Orleans county towns
already mentioned in these columns
as reducing their indebtedness during
the past year, we are pleased to add
Brownington and Troy. That the
honor roll may not be forgotten let
us name them again: Greensboro, Al-
bany, Glover, Irasburg, Westfield,
Troy and Brownington. If others
should appear in this list we shall
be only too glad to revise it again upon
notice from town officers.

We are glad to see L. H. Lewis in
the office of collector of internal re-
venue but sorry to have him leave the
newspaper business. His connection
with the Hyde Park News and Citi-
zen and other papers has covered
many years of faithful service to his
constituency. Mr. Lewis is a man
held in the highest regard in the
newspaper fraternity and we shall
hope he is not lost for good and all
from the profession. To the new
owner of the Hyde Park paper, Mr.
Twiss, we extend a cordial welcome.

A bill introduced into the Massa-
chusetts legislature provides a poll
tax of \$25 flat for every man and
woman of voting age, with \$20 of the
amount remitted if the person voted,
or could present satisfactory evidence
that he could not vote on account of
sickness or necessary absence. There
is virtue in the point made by the one
who drafted the bill. Voters ought
to exercise that great American right.
Will the women of Vermont see to it
that their names are on the check

lists this fall in order that they may
exercise their new right to say who
shall make and execute our laws?

So long as there are those who de-
ride and defy our constitutional law,
just so long will we have crime waves.
Many otherwise good citizens can-
not yet realize that the Volstead act
is as much a law as the law against
arson. What would we think of a citi-
zen who would permit another to set
fire to buildings and not use our in-
fluence to have such crime punished.
Yet there are many people who wink
at the prohibition law, assist in break-
ing it and claim themselves good citi-
zens.

The Barton Monitor stabs hard sur-
face roads with reference to a bond
issue of \$50,000,000. Such extrava-
gant statements are inexcusable. The
Monitor knows well that no one has
suggested a bond issue for any such
amount and to throw such a scare
into the minds of the people is down-
right misrepresentation and cussed-
ness. The Monitor says: "Let us use
reason in this road talk." Then why
do you not do that very thing? To
put out suggestions of a \$50,000,000
bond issue is worse than throwing a
monkey wrench in the machinery.
—Burlington Clipper.

Since the Clipper knows all about
the road question perhaps it will tell
us how big a bond issue will be re-
quired to build such hard surfaced
roads as would touch and benefit ev-
ery county in the state, based on the
cost of work of this kind done in Ver-
mont and being done in New York
and Massachusetts. If so this pa-
per will be glad to print such infor-
mation. How much short of \$50,-
000,000 would from 1000 to 1500 miles
of road such as the Clipper proposes,
cost, including such bridge work as
will be required?

Prize Essays on "Improving Rural Schools"

The State Board of Education,
wishing to obtain the greatest num-
ber possible of suggestions from Ver-
mont citizens about the improvement
of rural schools, announces a prize
contest, the conditions of which are
to be as follows:

1. The subject to be treated is "How
my district could be improved."
2. The essay must begin by naming
the school under consideration,
giving its location and describing
its present condition.
3. The changes suggested shall be
practical improvements which, in
the opinion of the writer, would
not be too costly or complicated
for any ordinary Vermont town or
community to undertake.
4. After describing the improve-
ments in detail, the writer is to
discuss the following points:

- a. The cost of the suggested
improvements.
- b. How they may be secured.
- c. Which would need action
and which might be ac-
complished by neighborhood
bees.
- d. Any other method where-
by money might be raised
to pay for the changes.

5. The essays shall not be less than
1000 or more than 2000 words
long.
6. If accompanied by a photograph
of the school-house under con-
sideration some credit will be
given.
7. Manuscripts are to be sent to the
Commissioner of Education,
Montpelier, Vt., on or before
March 30th, 1923.
8. First prize is \$30.00. Two other
prizes of \$20.00 each.

Now is your chance to help along
the improvement of your schools.
Walk down the road to the nearest
district-school and start in. If you
need to know about what equipment
is being put in good modern rural
schools, or about its costs, drop a line
of inquiry to Miss Rose Lucia, State
Supervisor of Rural Schools, Mont-
pelier, Vt., who has all such data,
and she will send it to you at once.

There may be, in a corner of your
mind, the best idea yet about improv-
ing the appearance or equipment or
general condition of a rural school-
house. Get it out and put it down on
paper, whether it concerns the play-
ground, or the schoolroom, or a kit-
chenette for serving hot lunches. It
will do everybody more good on pa-
per, than left in your own mind.

Black Warns Auto Owners

Secretary of State Harry A. Black
has authorized the following state-
ment:

"During the months of February,
1922, a little more than one-half the
business of February, 1921, has been
transacted by the automobile depart-
ment."

"This is very encouraging and in-
dicates clearly that serious con-
gestion in April and May is to be the re-
sult."
"Even after at this season regis-
trations average only about 75 per
day. More than 25,000 cars still re-
main to be registered and practically
every owner knows that within one
month he will have use for his car."
"1921 plates will positively not be
cognized at all, and any driver oper-
ating a car under any circumstances
bearing such plates will be called to
account, if detected."

"It is well to understand also that
to be caught driving without an op-
erator's license is ground for refusing
a license during the remainder of the
year."

At least four inspectors of motor
vehicles will work in conjunction with
local authorities to see that the law
is enforced.
"Drivers of teams should also bear
in mind that special activity will be
shown this season in the enforcement
of the law governing lights on vehi-
cles."

"In fact we intend to enforce all
the law relating to vehicles without less-
ening of energy and without respect
of person."

Why Called "Missouri Compromise."
The Missouri compromise is the
name popularly given to an act of the
United States congress, passed Febru-
ary 27, 1821, admitting Missouri into
the Union as a slave-holding state,
but expressly declaring that slavery
should therefore be prohibited in
any state lying north of latitude 36
degrees 30 minutes—the southern
boundary of Missouri. Although Henry
Clay was one of the most prominent
supporters of this measure, it origi-
nated, not with him, but with John W.
Taylor of New York.

Believes Story of Washington Mis- leading.

East Craftsbury, Vt., Mch. 8, 1922.
Mr. Editor:
In reading a recent number of your
paper I discovered a sketch on "The
Father of Our Country, George Wash-
ington." In it this superbly great
American is represented to have been
a man of very hot temper and when
in anger, very profane.
—I do not recall that I ever came
across the charge or statement that
Washington was profane until last
summer. I had of course often heard
that he was a man of prayer and of
how he was discovered while at pray-
er in a thicket at Valley Forge. He
was a member and regular attendant
of the Episcopal church but he was
so liberal in his religious views that
when he was in New York he main-
tained a pew in the church of which
the celebrated John M. Mason, was
pastor. Mason was an old-time
Psalm singing Presbyterian and was
Alexander Hamilton's minister in the
closing, sad hours of that great man's
life.

There is a recent book entitled
"George Washington, the Christian,"
by William J. Johnson. As the topic
suggests, the book is a review of
Washington's religious life and is the
result of diligent research. In chap-
ter 18, the subject of which is "Did
Washington Swear?" the author
quotes men who were closely associ-
ated with the general as staff officers,
among these are Alexander Hamilton,
Scott and Pinckney. These men all
testify that Washington's profane
language when provoked by Gen-
eral Lee at Monmouth, at St. Clair's de-
feat and once when he was disap-
pointed in an appointment by a sub-
altern.

General Marshall was close to
Washington at Monmouth and he de-
nied that Washington used profanity
at that occasion and General Swift
says that though he had heard said
that Washington used profane lan-
guage at Monmouth he found that it
was not true and that he also heard
Alexander Hamilton tell Gen. Scher-
ler that the charge that Washington
used profanity at Fort Lee was not
true.

The correspondence and evidence
having to do with the court martial of
Chas. Lee and "the defense of Lee
furnish conclusive evidence of the
utter falseness of the profane lan-
guage which have gained entrance
where they ought never to have been
received for a moment."

Here is a sketch written in 1779 by
one who was well acquainted with
Washington:

"He punishes neglect of duty with
great severity, but is very tender and
indulgent to reprobate and careless
the articles of war and their exercises
perfectly."

"He regularly attends divine ser-
vice in his tent every morning and
evening, and seems very fervent
in his prayers."

"He is so tender-hearted that no
soldiers must be flogged high his
tent; or if he is walking by the camp
and sees a man tied to the halberds,
he will either order him to be taken
down or walk another way to avoid
the sight."

"He is humane to the prisoners
who fall into his hands, and orders ev-
erything necessary for their relief."
It is altogether too popular a thing
to degrade and belittle the lives and
characters of great men who have
passed from the activities of this life
and who are not able to speak for
themselves. These men were human
and had their faults but profanity
and obscenity were not among them.
I refer to Washington, Lincoln, Thom-
as, Grant and others.

I do not know that I would have
called attention to the misstatement
in your pages regarding Washington,
but I am a new comer in Vermont
and have by the way a thing or two
worthy men that this part of Vermont
is notorious because of excessive use
of profanity.

The use of profane language is
absolutely indefensible and betrays a
low view of God, a want of self con-
trol and a disregard for one of the
statements of Almighty God: "I will
declare: 'That he will not hold him
guiltless, that takes his name in vain.'"

I have also read that the honesty
and truthfulness of a user of pro-
fane language is always to be view-
ed with suspicion. I do not know that
this is always true but certainly the
use of profane language is no index
to absolute honesty and integrity of
anyone who uses it.

Certainly profanity is the most use-
less thing that anyone can be guilty
of, stealing does someone good some-
times and lying may also work to
some advantage, but profanity is ab-
solutely useless and senseless always,
and never elevates the user to the in-
creased respect and regard of others.

Very sincerely,
Nathan B. McClung.

Gross and Net Incomes.

Numerous inquiries have been re-
ceived regarding the proper inter-
pretation of Section 223 of the Revenue
Act of 1921, which provides that each
individual whose gross income for
1921 was \$5,000 or over shall file a
return regardless of his or her net
income.

Gross income means statutory gross
income, defined by the revenue act to
include "gains, profits and income de-
rived from salaries, wages or com-
pensation for personal service ***
of whatever kind and in whatever
form paid, or from professions, voca-
tions, trades, business, commerce or
sales or dealings in property, whether
real or personal, growing out of the
ownership or use of or interest in
such property; also from interest,
rent, dividends, securities or trans-
action of any kind, and from every
source of gain or profit or gains or profits
and income derived from any source what-
ever."

Gross income does not necessarily
mean gross receipts. A merchant,
for instance, in computing statutory
gross income should deduct there-
from the cost of goods sold. For ex-
ample, a merchant may have gross
receipts amounting to \$10,000, but the
cost of goods sold amounts to \$7,000.
He has no other income. The statu-
tory gross income would be \$3,000.
In case the other deductions allowed
him for business expenses, taxes, in-
terest, bad debts, etc., amount to
\$2,500, his net income would be \$500.
No return of income is required in
this case.

A lawyer who is married and liv-
ing with his wife has gross receipts in
the form of fees amounting to \$6,000
and his necessary business expenses
amount to \$4,200, leaving a net in-
come of only \$1,800. A return of in-
come is required in this case, as taxpayer's
gross income as well as gross receipts
is \$6,000.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Give Appropriations Committee More Power.

(Bristol Herald.)
If both branches of the next legis-
lature would accept the reports of the
appropriations committee and put
aside the lobbyists Vermont would be
making motions after the manner of
the federal government in deciding
the size of expenditures. Let the
talkers tell their stories to the ap-
propriations committee and let the leg-
islature stand behind the committee's
recommendation. An appropriations
committee in a Vermont legislature
at present does not figure in the con-
duct of the state's business except as
a slender link in a chain, a link that
might be disposed of.

Bovine T. B. and Lovell.
(Hindley in Rutland Herald)
When I was at Lou Lovell's place
near Belows Falls last June, the De
Fosset veterinarians had just finish-
ed testing his herd.

They tagged a Guernsey bull and
cow and one Jersey cow as reactors,
also listed one suspect. For good
and sufficient reasons they didn't
brand the animals.

At the time I didn't believe the
first three were diseased, certainly
not badly enough to be slaughtered,
yet that is what the Brigham-De-Fosset
bunch wanted done with them. In
fact they reported the bull "Mixer
Volunteer" dead. Lou had to con-
vince the Guernsey herd-book folks
that he still lived.

Anyway, Lovell refused to slaugh-
ter the bull or the cows, and kept
them until last week, when he had
them tested again.

Result: Not a reactor in the bunch.
I've got the records before me, cer-
tified by two veterinarians, and they
put the cattle through everything,
sub-cutaneous, (skin) ophthalmic
(eye) and intra-dermic (tail) tests,
and they all "come clean," seven
months after DeFosset's men con-
demned them and Lovell refused to
slaughter them!

What do you make of that, Wat-
son?

That light does that throw on this
great T. B. machine which is spend-
ing upwards of half a million a year
of taxpayers' money—and wants
more?

Either the cattle were not tuber-
culous when they were tested last
June or they have gotten well since.
The cows have dropped good calves,
suckled them, and calves, cows and
bull are certainly well now.

The alternative is that the skin
test isn't conclusive, and a good many
well informed men believe just that.
It is just as necessary to use com-
mon sense in the dairy business as in
any other business, and the man who
takes the say-so of DeFosset veteri-
narians without a grain of salt is go-
ing to slaughter a lot of healthy
cows.

In fact, I venture the assertion
that a very large proportion of the
cattle condemned and killed are
healthy, useful animals, whose de-
struction is an economic crime and
the result of a very high imposi-
tion on the taxpayer from which he
derives no benefit.

Now those cows and that bull are
worthless for commercial purposes.
No one who believes in the test will
buy them. They can be used for
breeding, but even the cow's milk is
banned and has to be fed to hogs.

Yet two first-class veterinarians
say those cows are perfectly healthy.
As a matter of fact they are healthy
and I have the papers to prove it.
Which brings up the case of W. E.
Pierce's Braeside Tekstra, another
Belows Falls cow, similarly con-
demned, afterwards passed and sent
to Gaithersburg, Md.

This was a blooded cow, and send-
ing her out of the state was a pun-
ishable offense, according to what
Elbert Brigham told me, so after a
lot of shenanigans they finally had
her killed and found one bit of a
gland which they thought was diseased.

A "microscopic case," they called
it, yet the laboratory in Burlington
called it "negative."

Anyway, the cow had passed test
after test, her viscera showed no vis-
ible signs of disease (lesions) and yet
state and federal authorities got her
killed.

Don't tell me that Braeside Tekstra
wasn't a useful and valuable animal,
perfectly fit to raise calves if not to
milk.

All that sort of hair-splitting stuff
is bunk from a common-sense stand-
point, yet the laws back up these T.
B. machines in what they do and the
man who does not conform is injured,
either deliberately or by the automat-
ic action of the law.

If Brigham-DeFosset take ex-
ceptions, let them prosecute Lovell
and Pierce and let me report the trial.
I certainly object to being taxed for
that sort of stuff.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh.
Those subject to frequent "colds" are
generally in a "run down" condition.
HALE'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a
Treatment consisting of an Ointment, to be
used locally, and a Tonic, which acts
Quickly through the Blood on the Mu-
cous Surfaces, thus curing the disease,
and making you less liable to "colds."
Sold by druggists for over 40 Years.
W. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Have You Got Those Sugar Pails and Syrup Cans Yet

Wood Sugar Pails	\$4.00 a doz
10 lb. Tin Sugar Pails	14c each
5 lb. Tin Sugar Pails	12c each
1 gal. Syrup Cans	\$15 per hundred
1-2 gal. Syrup Cans	14c each
1-4 gal. Syrup Cans	12c each

Men's Short Boots "Hood" \$4.25
Men's High Boots "Hood" \$5.25

Barton Hardware Corporation

Successor to H. T. Seaver
BARTON, VERMONT



JUST RECEIVED 15 SETS OF

Work Harnesses

the well known
Burlington Oak Tanned Harness
We can give you pre-war prices on
them. You cannot afford to risk
your old harness any longer.

DeLaval Cream Separators

are back to normal in price. We are
ready to install them with an elec-
tric motor or with a Universal drive
to run with your engine.

AN EXPERT ON Star Barn Equipment and Barn Building

will be here soon. If you are plan-
ning to remodel your barn or build
new, let us know. We will furnish
you with plans and blue prints.

F. S. WHITCHER'S

Barton, Vt.
"The Farmer's Store"

WANTED

All kinds of raw fur. I paid good
prices last year, market conditions
were bad. It looks better this year,
my prices are higher. I can pay
\$3.50 for extra large No. 1 skunk.
Good prices for all grades.
Extra large dark coon \$7.50; very
dark and fancy are higher. I need
fancy coon and fox for home trade.
Send me your lot—I try to please all.
If I cannot will return same.

Yours for a large lot of all kinds
this season,
E. R. COLLINS,
Tel. No. 6-4.
Greensboro Bend, Vermont
46-16

SEVEN YEARS OF PEACE

Barton, Vt., Sept. 10, 1921
Norwood, N. Y.
My dear Sir:
It gives me great satisfaction to be
able to report that I am feeling
fine now. You will remember that
seven years ago, your A. J. P. Rheu-
matic Remedy cured me. I could not
get out of bed when I commenced
taking it. Let the good work con-
tinue.

Will G. Basford.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

Estate of Alpa M. Bean
The undersigned, having been appointed
by the Honorable Probate Court for the
District of Orleans, Commissioners, to re-
ceive, examine and adjust the claims and
demands of all persons against the estate
of Alpa M. Bean late of Glover in said
District, deceased, and all claims exhib-
ited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we
will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the John-
son Harness Shop in the village
of Glover in said District, on the 18th day
of March and 4th day of August, next, on each
of said days at 2 o'clock p. m., on each
of said days, from 10 o'clock a. m. until
4 o'clock p. m., on each of said days, the time
limited by said Court for said creditors to pre-
sent their claims to us for examination and al-
lowance.

Witness my hand and seal, this 4th day
of Feb. A. D. 1922.

M. W. JOHNSON,
G. H. ANDERSON,
Commissioners.

Estate of William S. McDowell

District of Orleans, ss.
The Honorable Probate Court, for the Dis-
trict of Orleans.

To all persons interested in the estate
of William S. McDowell, late of Barton in
said District, deceased.

GREETING:
WHEREAS, said Court has assigned the
24th day of March, next, for examining and
allowing the account of the Executor of
the estate of said deceased, and ordered
that public notice thereof be given to all
persons interested in said estate by pub-
lishing this order three weeks successively
previous to the day assigned, in the Or-
leans County Monitor, a newspaper pub-
lished in said District.

THEREFORE, you are hereby notified to
appear at the Probate Office in Newport,
in said District, at 2 p. m., on the day
assigned, then and there to contest the al-
lowance of said account if you see cause,
and to establish your right as heirs, legat-
es and lawful claimants to said residue.

Given under my hand, this 1st day of
March, 1922.

E. J. SMITH, Judge.

Commissioners' Notice

Estate of Wilmer Z. Twombly
The undersigned, having been appointed
by the Honorable Probate Court, for the
District of Orleans, Commissioners, to re-
ceive, examine and adjust the claims and
demands of all persons against the estate
of Wilmer Z. Twombly late of Barton in
said District, deceased, and all claims exhib-
ited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we
will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the office of W. M.
Wright in the village of Barton in said Dis-
trict, on the 25th day of March, and 24th
day of August, next, on each of said days
at 2 o'clock p. m., on each of said days, from
10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., on each
of said days, the time limited by said Court
for said creditors to present their claims to
us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Barton, Vt., this 4th day of
Mar. A. D. 1922.

E. W. HAMBLETT,
E. W. BARRON,
Commissioners.

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